THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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THE PRINTER.

Who is it—'gentle reader,' who,
That labors hard in pleasing you,
By telling all that's strange and new?
The Printer.

Who is it brings you from a far,
Intelligence of bloody war,
Of feats of some immortal tar?
The Painter.

Who tells you of the affairs of State,
When Legislators legislate,
And are engaged in warm debate?
The Printer.

Who is it with STICK and RULE,
Chastises well the knave and fool;
And keeps at awe the party ool!
The Printer.

By whom is it that learning's got,
And genius to perfection brought—
Oh! reader, say—say is it not?
The Printer.

Say, ye who always wish to know
How the concerns of nations go—
Whom do you for that knowledge owe?
The Printer.

Ye politicians too can tell
Who makes you understand so well
Th' affairs on which you love to dwell—
The Printer.

Then, reader, why should you delay,
(Though many do from day to day,)
With punctuality to PAY
The Printer.

Bombardment of Tabasco.

The New Orleans Picayune has been furnished, by an officer of the Navy who was engaged in the affair of Tabasco, with the annexed summary and sketch of the proceedings of Com. PERRY, with the detachment of vessels sent under him against Tabasco. The enterprise (the Picayune says) was altogether successful.—The object of the expedition was to cut out certain prizes anchored in the river. These were all taken. When the city was summoned to surrender, the people were all in favor of yielding at once.—The Governor and soldiery opposed it.—Time was given for all peaceable persons, women and children, to get out of harm's way; but the Governor would not allow any one to leave, so that it is feared most of those killed during the bombardment were not soldiers. Some of the regulars were killed. Had it not been that the execution was principally done upon inoffensive persons, the city would have been demolished, with the exception of the residences of foreign consuls and the hospitals.

The squadron consisted of the Mississippi, Com. Perry; Vixen, Commander Sands; Bonita, Lieutenant Commanding Benham; Reefer, Lieutenant Sterret; Nonita, Lieutenant Hazard; revenue steamer McLane, Capt. Howard; revenue cutter Forward, Captain Nones; 200 seamen and marines from the Raritan and Cumberland, under command of Capt. Forrest, Lieutenants Gist Winslow Walsh and Hunt; Capt. Edson and Lieut. Adams of the Marines. They left Anton Lizardo on the 16th of October, and arrived at Frontera on the 23d. Captured steamers Petrita and Tabasqueno, and several small vessels. On the 24th and 25th ascended the river seventy-two miles to Tabasco; the current very rapid; towed by the Petrita and Vixen; passed Devil's Turn at 2 P. M.; landed and spiked four 24-pounders. Arrived off Tabasco at 6 P. M., and anchored in line ahead, distant 150 yards from the shore. Summoned the city to surrender. Governor refused.—Fired three shots from the Vixen—one cut down the flag-staff of the fort, and as the colors fell, we thought that they had surrendered. An officer came off with a request that we would spare their hospitals, which was granted. At 5 o'clock landed 200 seamen and marines, but, as it was too late to attack the fort, they were ordered on board. Some skirmishing ensued, but none of us were hurt. This was Sunday, and the Commodore was somewhat reluctant to commence the attack on that day. Captured one brig, three schooners, and one large sloop; also captured one schooner before we arrived at Frontera, and another on our passage up the river; making in all one brig, five schooners, two steamers, one sloop, and many small craft and lighters. Monday, 26th, at daylight, a sharp fire of musketry from shore, which was returned by our great guns, firing at the flash. The firing was continued for some time at intervals, when a white flag was shown by the civilians on shore, no doubt with the consent of the Governor. Sent off a petition to the Commodore to spare the town, which he granted, adding that he only desired to fight the soldiery. Got the prizes under weigh, and made every preparation for returning—white flag flying all the while. Lieut. W. A. Parker got ashore with his prize vessel near the city, and was attacked by about eighty soldiers, whom he beat off with about eighteen men losing only one and having but two wounded. This affair lasted thirty minutes.—Lieut. C. W. Morris was dispatched to him with orders, and, passing the heavy fire of the enemy, was wounded in the neck by a musket ball. Lieut. Morris stood up in his boat and cheered the men most gallantly, until he fell in the arms of Midshipman Cheever, who was with him. The Commodore then commenced cannonading in earnest from the Vixen, Bonita, and Forward, and in the space of half or three-fourths of an hour almost demolished the city—sparing the houses of the foreign Consuls and such as appeared to be inhabited by peaceful citizens.

At about midday the fleet left Tabasco, and, as it passed the different streets at right angles with the water, fired musketry and great guns, and swept them completely of every living thing. All the prizes were saved with the exception of one, which was burnt by the Commodres order, it having been found impossible to get her clear of the "Devil's Turn," a rapid in the river.

Arrived at Frontera on Sunday at midnight—inhabitants all peaceful—having been kept in awe during our absence by Lieut. Walsh and his command.

The revenue steamer McLane struck while attempting to pass the bar, and did not succeed in getting over until after the affair at Tabasco and the return of the vessels. Her marines, under Lieut. Brown, were on board the Petrita. During the 25th and 26th all the prizes were duly dispatched and arrived at Anton Lizardo.—The Petrita, on her return under command of Lieut. Best, captured the American brig Plymouth, Capt. Parkerson, engaged in discharging cotton at Alvarado bar.

Lieut. MORRIS died on the 1st instant on board the Cumberland, and was buried with the honors of war at Lizardo.

It will be seen by reading this cursory report that the Commodore spared the city from humane considerations. The inhabitants could not leave, as the Governor would not permit them; hence they sought refuge in cellars during the cannonade, and thus escaped destruction. Had it not been that we should have been obliged to kill many innocent persons before taking the city, Tabasco at this moment would have been ours. As it is, we have paid them dearly for the shot that deprived us of Lieut. Morris. Long will they remember our visit and dread the return of the Americans.

The Mexican force was three hundred and fifty regular troops, with four pieces of cannon, besides an unknown number of armed peasants; all of whom were posted in strong military works, or in the occupation of stone or brick houses, hence we could only reach them with our great guns and at every disadvantage.

The following vessels were at Anton Lizardo on the 8th of November: Flagship Cumberland, frigates Raritan and Potomac, steamers Mississippi and Princeton, together with the gunboats and six prize vessels. The St. Mary's and Somers blockading Vera Cruz, Porpoise at Tampico, the McLane inside the bar at Tabasco, and the Forward blockading Tabasco. The McLane will get out on high tide.

Lieut. Renshaw came up from the squadron under orders to Pensacola navy yard. Health of the squadron perfectly good.

There is a Mexican force of from five to six thousand men at Alvarado. They have placed across the mouth of the river three strong chain cables, and sunk vessels on the bar. It would be entirely useless to attempt the place again by a naval force.

Latest from Monterey.

The steamship Massachusetts arrived at New Orleans on the 16th instant, from Brasos Santiago, having left there the afternoon of the 13th instant. She took out to Brasos troops from New-York.

Capt. LAMOTTE, of the 1st Infantry, came over on her. He was severely wounded at Monterey, but we were happy to find him in the finest spirits, and he is doing well. He left Monterey on 3d. instant, and our private advices come down to the 2d.

The gallant Major LEAR, of the 3d Infantry, has died of his wounds. He was buried on the 1st inst.

Gen. WOOL had communicated with Gen. TAYLOR on two occasions. It would appear that the former has detached one thousand men from his command to take possession of Monclova, and with the other two thousand proceeded on his march to Chihuahua. It seemed to be regretted that Gen. Taylor, from motives perhaps of delicacy; refrained from entering in any way with Gen. Wool's plans. It is conceded that the latter's troops can be more serviceable south of Chihuahua, which does not require so large a force for its subjection.

We have no definite knowledge of Gen. Taylor's plans, but may state that the prevailing impression among officers is that Tampico is to be the next point of attack.

From Monterey we learn from an authentic source that nothing of public interest had transpired since our last dates.

[*Picayune.*

LATE FROM MEXICO.

By way of Havanna, the N. Y. Sun has received intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst. Gen. Rejon, Minister of Foreign Relations, and Gen. Pacheco, Minister of Justice, have resigned their respective offices. The vacancies thus caused have been filled by the appointments of Gen. Lafregno and Gen. Ladrom de Genevara. The State of San Luis Potosi has pronounced against Salas, declaring that Santa Anna, or some one appointed by him, ought to assume the Government. Don Felix Rivas, bearing a commission for Government, came passenger in the Tay to Havanna. His destination is supposed to be London or Paris, to solicit foreign aid.

Several attempts of assassination have been made against Gen. Salas, and other recent threats have been made, in consequence of which he left the Capital on the 25th ult., for Tacubaya, where he will remain in the house of Senor Flores ——. President Salas was escorted from the city of Mexico by the troops stationed at the Capitol. These will also remain with him as a life-guard at Tacubaya.

An account of the attempt on Gen. Salas' life was forwarded to Santa Anna by an Extraordinary Express, which travelled from the Capitol to San Luis Potosi, at the rate of 12 miles an hour—extraordinary, indeed, for Mexican horses.

GEN. SANTA ANNA TO GEN. ALMONTE.

To his Excellency the Minister of War:

SIR:—By the reception of your circular of the 19th inst., I have learned with extreme regret that our foreign enemies, by means of disguised agents, attempted on the evening of that day a serious outrage, from which it appears that they were endeavoring to dispossess his Excellency of the supreme executive power, which circumstance gave rise to a series of alarms, and would have produced the most disastrous consequences, had it not been opportunely discovered at the moment.

I rejoice exceedingly that tranquility and public confidence remain firmly established in this State, and conforming myself to the wishes of the Supreme Government, I shall take good care that it is well preserved. I beg leave to assure your Excellency, on the part of myself and the troops under my command, that no other thought is given place to here except a desire for revenge against our foreign enemy—to fulfil our obligations to the country, and to repel the suggestions of those who endeavor to distract us from such noble objects. I have the honor to reiterate to your Excellency my consideration and high respect.

God and Liberty. Head-Quariers, San Luis Potosi, Oct. 23d, 1846.

ANTONIA LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

Mexico, Oct. 26, 1846. [A true copy.]

MANUEL MARIA EE SANDOVAL.

The following is translated from "El Diario del Gobierno," of Mexico, of Oct. 27th:

"It is said that the American steamships at Isla Verdo have only coal for a few days; that the crews of the squadron are mostly sick with the scurvy, & that the Government have already spent $75,000,000 in the war. To delay is a triumph on our part, as we have before said; and if we are only fortunate enough to hinder our enemy a little longer by skirmishes, and other obstacles, we shall soon see them retire from our country."

A flag of truce from the United States sqadron to Vera Cruz, conveyed the thanks of our Government for the attention bestowed upon the officers and crew of the Truxton, while prisoners in Mexico, and announced the acceptance of the proposition to liberate Gen. Vega and other Mexican prisoners in the United States.

The "National Guard" were pouring into Vera Cruz. Every means that ingenuity can devise, are adopted to excite the people in favor of the war.

PAINFUL OPERATION.

A few days since, Dr. Wagonseller, Senator from Union County, had the entire arm with portions of the collar bone and shoulder blade removed in consequence of a malignant disease, arising from injuries received some time since by being thrown from a sulkey. The operation was performed at the Merchants' Hotel, in this city, by Dr. David Gilbert, of Gettysburg, Professor of Surgery at the Pennsylvania Medical College. Filbert street. Dr. Wagonseller bore the intense pain of the operation with perfect heroism, and is now doing well, with every prospect of recovery.

☞The Vermont Legislature previous to adjournment, passed resolutions that Vermont will not give her assent to the admission of any new State into the Union whose constitution establishes slavery.

[N. O. Times, November 17.]

Late and Important from Mexico.

The brig Hayne arrived here yesterday from Havanna, bringing us files of papers from that port to the 7th inst. On the previous day, the 6th, the British steamer Tay arrived at Havanna from Tampico and Vera Cruz, with $683,000 in specie. The Tay left the last named port on the 1st instant, and brought full files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 27th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 31st.

SANTA ANNA.—Official information had been received at the city of Mexico from Santa Anna, that he was daily concentrating a large force at San Luis de Potosi; and were then announced as being about 20,000 men.

TAMPICO.—We have received dates from Tampico to the 24th ult. Letters announce that on the following day, the 25th, the whole of the the troops in garrison there were to evacuate the place and take up the line of march for San Luis de Potosi, wither they were ordered, for the purpose of forming a junction with the main body of the Mexican forces under Santa Anna. The citizens of Tampico, in view of the defenceless state of the town, and the dread of a hostile visit from our land and sea forces, were leaving in great numbers.

San Luis Potosi had declared against Gen. Salas, Acting President of Mexico, in favor of Santa Anna.

On the 21st of October Gen. Ampudia arrived at San Luis Potosi, and on the following day the first brigade of his division. This puts a quietus, if any were needed, to the report of his movement against Gen. Wool. A Vera Cruz paper says that in San Luis the enthusiasm for the war prevails, "*and whether the Americans advance or not*, there will soon be a decisive battle, which we are persuaded will be favorable to us."

VOLUNTEERS.—Immense numbers of men are said to be rallying around the National standard. The accounts received at the Capitol from all Departments are said to be most encouraging to Santa Anna. Several companies of volunteers, said to be composed of the principal citizens of the city of Mexico, have been organized to garrison it. Besides, upwards of one thousand artizans had volunteered for the same purpose.

SAN LUIS POTOSI.—Santa Anna has resolved on drawing the whole military strength of the country to one point. Not only are the regular soldiers, who are usually scattered over an immense extent of territory, ordered to march to that point—San Luis Potoso—but all the volunteers and militia are enjoined to rendezvous thence marching with an overwhelming force, in any direction where the invading army is most assailable.

He has decided on abandoning Tampico without making any resistance, as he has no disposable force to garrison it, and by evacuating it he shall strengthen his own army, and weaken Gen. Taylor's, who will be obliged to detach a considerable body of troops to take possession of and hold it.

We append the following extract of a letter, dated

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 31.

A conducta arrived at Mexico on the 20th inst. from Guanajuato, with about $1,200,000, so that money was again abundant there. Another has left San Luis Potosi on the 16th inst. for Tampico, with upwards of a million. The British sloop Electra has sailed to Tampico, probably on purpose to receive on board the specie for shipment. Two private conductas arrived here from Mexico, with silver bars and about 200,000 hard dollars.

The Outrages at Nauvoo.

☞Extract from a private letter to the Editor of the New York Tribune, dated

——, ILLINOIS, Nov. 5, 1846.

"Gov. Ford is now at Nauvoo. That city and county is suffering under the effects of the lawless movements which have been carried on there for the last few years. I was there two days after the mob entered the city, and a more desolate looking place was never seen. Out of probably 2,500 houses, not more than 40 or 50 seemed to be occupied.

"The mob had a guard there of over 100 men, under a committee of public safety, before whom every person they disliked was summoned, and ordered to leave the county, not to return under pain of death. They drove off many of the most respectable and wealthy, and prudent men of the State, at the point of the bayonet. They pillaged houses at pleasure, and insulted women and children without hesitation, and under the pretence of being "law and order men" For many miles around the city, in every direction, nearly every farm house was abandoned, the fences were thrown down, and the crops at the mercy of cattle and hogs, and "law and order" *men*. Such scenes were never heard of in a civilized country."

Gens. Ampudia and Taylor.

The interview between Gens. Taylor and Ampudia, in relation to the capitulation of Monterey, has been described to the N. O. Delta, by a gentleman who was present, as a very rich scene, in which the two chief actors were in fine contrast.

Ampudia was all courtesy and fine words, big speeches, great volubility, with an abundance of gesticulation, shrugs, nods, alternate smiles and frowns, and that whole catalogue of silent language with which persons of French origin are wont to help the expression of their ideas. Gen. Ampudia is of a French family, and was born in the West Indies.

Gen. Taylor, on the other hand, was as dry as a chip, as plain as a pipe-stem, and as short as piecrust. Dressed in his best coat; (which, by-the-by, looks as if it had served half-a-dozen campaigns,) with his glazed oil-cloth cap, strapless pants, and old-fashioned white vest, he looked more like an old farmer, lately elected militia colonel, who had put on his every-day suit, with the slightest imaginable sign of military toggery, to distinguish him from a crowd of mere civilians. In his reply to Ampudia's long harrangues, he used such direct, blunt, and emphatic language, that the valorous Mexican was thrown all aback and "had nothing to say."

Ampudia opened the interview by stating that his forces were too large to be conquered by Gen. Taylor's army—that he had an abundance of ammunition, 7,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry, with 40 cannon, and the best artillerists in the world—that his loss was very small; and he felt confident that he could defend the city against a much stronger force than that under Gen. Taylor's command; but that, from motives of humanity—to spare the effusion of blood—to save the lives of helpless women and children—he was willing so far to compromise the glory of the great Mexican nation as to surrender the city, provided he was allowed to retire with his whole force, and carry the public property with him, and all the arms and munitions of war. When he had finished his magnificent oration, which, in the style of his celebrated proclamation, was garnished with numerous allusions to the stupendous power and unfading glory and renown of magnanimous Mexico, old Zack quietly stuck his hands deep into his breeches pockets, cocked his head a little on one side, and gently raising his grizzly eyebrows, that the bold little black eye lurking beneath might have full play upon the grandiloquent Mexican replied in these few but expressive words:

"Gen. Ampudia, we came here to take Monterey, and we are going to do it on such terms as please us. I wish you good morning." And the old General hobbled off on his two short little legs, leaving the Mexican General and staff in the profoundest bewilderment.

THE REVOLUTION.

The political changes exhibited in the results of the elections which have been held during the present year, are so numerous and decisive as to indicate beyond all question that a complete and general revolution in public opinion has taken place. It is in vain that the administration presses attribute the defeats of their party to local or incidental causes: they are the evident results of a spontaneous movement of the great body of the people. The broad seal of public censure has been distinctly placed upon the policy of the Government, and this not, in a season of excitement, nor under the pressure of a commercial and financial crisis, but at a time when circumstances, of which the organs of the administration have not failed to avail themselves, singularly favored our antagonists. The agricultural population were told that the high prices they were obtaining for their produce were the legitimate consequences of the Tariff of '46 England it was insisted came to us for supplies because we had consented to open our ports to her manufacturers. But the farmers of the United States are not the credulous fools which the incapables at Washington supposed them to be. They saw that fierce necessity had compelled all Europe to look to our well filled granaries as the only resource against famine; and could NOT see that by supplying the operatives of England with bread which they could get nowhere else, we conferred upon them the right to supply us with thousands of articles which we could make as well at home, in the manufacture of which hundreds of millions of capital were invested, and upon the prosecution of which some three millions of people were dependent for support.

Let not the locofocos lay the flattering unction to their souls, that subsidiary causes have brought about the late political revolution. It is a mighty popular movement, provoked by the imbecility and daring profligacy of the federal administration; and it is but the precursor of a more tremendous demonstration of popular power in 1848.—*Lan. Herald.*

The Hon. R. J. Ingersoll, our new Minister to Russia, sailed from New York on Monday, in the packet ship Burgundy, for Havre. He was accompanied by his son, Col. C. M. Ingersoll.

MEXICAN LETTERS OF MARQUE.

The last New Orleans "Bulletin" states as an important item in the recent intelligence from the city of Mexico, that letters from thence as late as the 30th ultimo, from the best sources, announce the issuing of a large number of Letter-of-marque Commissions, which have been forwarded to Havana, together with blank patents for naturalizing the crews of such vessels as may accept the commissions. This information (the Bulletin further says) is confirmed by letters from Havana, which say that Don FELIX RIVERA, who arrived there in the last steamer from Vera Cruz, is the bearer of these commissions, and the object of his mission is to endeavor to put them into effect. It is, however, stated that the Spanish authorities will do all they can to prevent it, but that there are so many desperate characters and slave-traders about Havana that it is possible they may elude all the precautions adopted by the authorities. Our Government ought immediately to strengthen the Gulf Squadron by numerous small fast-sailing cruisers, to nip the plan in the bud, if any of these privateers should be fitted out—*N. Intelligencer.*

☞The Union takes occassion to glorify the Administration under every phase of its tortuous and vacillating course of action. When Gov. MARCY declared that no more troops were necessary for the prosecution of the war, the Union was ready to compliment the economical spirit of its masters. *That* decision was, opinion, the very best evidence of in its, profound statesmanship!

And now the Administration has stultified itself in that opinion: and before the letter of the Secretary of War in which it was embodied, is cold, an order is issued for 8000 additional troops! In publishing this order, the Union complacently observes:—

"This movement appears to be little in conformity with the policy, latterly assigned to the federal press and its scribes, of 'masterly inactivity."

This is certainly cool! The Whig press, in answer to the fulsome adulations which the twadler of the Union heaped upon those who have hired him to do such work, but said what the course of the Administration itself has shown to be true, that more men would be found necessary to carry on the war vigorously.—This every inteiligent man saw and proclaimed at the very moment the fact was denied by the Secretary of War. That functionary, by the advice of the President, has only now done what every one said a month ago would have to be done. —Albany Journal.

The Next Congress.

The Washington Union in making an estimate of parties, before the recent election, conceded to the Whigs 106 members of the House,, to 124 locofocos. In this estimate New York was set down as 17 Whigs to 17 Locos, New Jersey as 3 Whigs to 2 Locos, and Ohio as 11 to 10. Correcting these errors by adding six to the Whigs in New York, one in New Jersey and one in Ohio, makes the Whig strength 114 and the Locos 116. This gives the Locos but two majority in the House. The Whigs have, however, a very fair chance to gain one in Vermont, one or two in Maryland, and two in Virginia, with an equally good prospect of two in Indiana. So that the probabilities are very strongly in favor of the Whigs having a clear majority in the next Congress—a very important matter to them should the election of the next President of the United States happen to be thrown into the House!

☞The number of steamboats built at Pittsburg, Pa., during the past year, will average one per week.

ROBBERIES AT YORK.—Robbers are busy at York, Pa. On Thursday night last they entered the Washington House, stole a dozen silver spoons, opened Mr. Lewis Miller's trunk, from which they took about $18 in ancient coins, gathered in Europe, and then decamped. On the same night they entered the dwelling of Mr. E. Erb, but sloped before obtaining any thing.

NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.—The first regiment of Volunteers, under Colonel WARD B. BURNET, have been ordered to be mustered into the service of the United States, under the recent requisition from Washington upon the Governor of the State of New York. This regiment belongs to the city of New York.

It will rejoice the heart of every true Whig to learn that the Hon. GEORGE E. BADGER, Secretary of the Navy under President HARRISON, has been elected by the Legislature of the State of North Carolina to be a Senator of the United States, to fill the vacancy in the Senate occasioned by the resignation of Mr. HAYWOOD —*N. Intelligencer.*

An Appalling Steamboat Disaster.

FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

Steamer Atlantic Wrecked.

Great Loss of Life—Capt. Dustin Dead—Suffering of the Survivors.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser of Saturday.

The First inkling of lamentable news received here last night, by the Long Island Railroad train, which brought intelligence that the new and elegant steamer Atlantic was ashore on Fisher's Island, nearly opposite New London in the Sound. An extra from the New London News Office, dated on Thursday afternoon says:

At 10 o'clock this morning the Atlantic came down from Allyn's Point, and had great difficulty in landing on account of the violence of the gale. After landing she started for New York.

The Mohegan, due here at 3 o'clock, arrived at 8 this morning, having anchored several hours under Charles Island.

Early this morning it was rumored that a steamer was ashore on Fisher's Island, opposite North Hill, and not far from the South Dumpling, and by the aid of glasses it was ascertained to be the Atlantic. As soon as the Mohegan arrived, Capt. Van Pelt determined to attempt to relieve her. The M. has just returned (at 1 P. M.) and reports the Atlantic to be at anchor about a quarter of a mile from the shore, and apparently riding with ease.

Her smoke pipes and paddle boxes were gone, supposed to have been removed to prevent the action of the wind from driving her ashore. The Mohegan, owing to the violence of the gale, could hold no communication with those on board, and could learn no facts in relation to her getting into such a situation.

It is supposed, from the position she was first seen in, that she had made some progress up the Sound, when some part of her machinery breaking she was compelled to anchor, and the fierceness of the gale drove her on a lee shore.

On Friday steamer New Haven came down from Allyn's Point to New London for the purpose of going to the relief of the Atlantic, but the weather was so boisterous that the attempt was abandoned.

During the course of the evening, the steamer Massachusetts, from Stonington, arrived here, and reported that the Atlantic was a total wreck, nothing being left but the wheel-house and engine, which were washed ashore above high water mark. The Massachusetts passed the Atlantic on Thursday afternoon, at a distance of about three quarters of a mile, at which time her smoke pipes were down, and she appeared to be aground and dragging; but the wind was so high, and the sea so rough, the captain of the Massachusetts dared not go any closer to her.

On the return, the Massachusetts passed within half a mile of the wreck, near enough for those on board to see persons on the shore, supposed to be a part of the passengers, but the gale was still so violent as to forbid any nearer approach.

These accounts, vague as they were, prepared the public mind for a tale of disaster which has been more than realized this morning. By the Long Island rail road this morning the following extra was received from the office of the New London News:

Our worst fears are more than realized. The awful gale of Thursday, the 26th, which we gave an account of in our paper this morning, and in which the splendid steamer Atlantic was driven ashore, has brought sorrow and sadness to many hearts.

This day, at half past 2 o'clock, the steamer Mohegan returned from the scene of the wreck, where she went this morning about 8 o'clock. She has brought up

TWENTY-TWO DEAD BODIES.

As was previously surmised, a part of the Atlantic's machinery gave out on Thursday night—the steam box burst shortly after she left New London, being wrenched apart by the heavy sea; and letting go her anchor, she drifted to within a quarter of a mile of Fisher's Island shore—where she was riding at anchor when the Mohegan went down to her on Thursday noon.

This (Friday) morning, at 4½ o'clock, she went ashore, and has gone entirely to pieces.

The persons who lost their lives did so in attempting to get ashore.

FEARFUL SCENES IN FRANCE.

Hundreds of Lives Lost.

It has already been stated in our columns that for a number of days preceding the 19th of October, rain fell in torrents in many parts of France, and particularly in the valley of the Loire. On the afternoon of that day, the river and its tributaries began to rise, and in the course of a few hours, the inundation was most awful. Property to the extent of millions of francs was destroyed—thousands of cattle perished—and hundreds of human lives lost. Whole hamlets were swept away, and several villages were completely submerged. The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas says "that the large cities of Nantes and Blois—of Tours, Orleans, and Nevers, were, in many parts of them, under water, and such injury was done to property, that millions of dollars cannot repair it; and such a loss of life was there that all the valley is in mourning. A diligence with eleven passengers, ten men and one woman, left Tours on its way to Paris. It was obliged to cross the Loire. The people on the bridge, who were watching the rapid rise of the river, warned them not to proceed, as the causeway beyond was already under water, but an inspector, one of the passengers, said that he had come over that very piece of road two hours before, and it was perfectly safe—and he called on the driver to proceed. They went on, and in three minutes the horses stood still, where they could neither turn nor go on. The passengers lashed the diligence to a tree by a small rope, and waited for help. Seven men in a boat attempted to reach them, but failed, and were obliged to fasten their boat to a tree, and remain in her all night. Soon the lady in the coupee cried out that she was drowning, and called upon those on the top to get her out. The conductor and the driver let down a rope, which a priest, also in the coupee, fastened around her body. The attempt to hoist her up capsized the diligence and broke the rope by which it was fastened to the tree. She with the conductor and driver was drowned. Before this, a man had cut one of the horses loose and got upon his back, with a young man behind him, and attempted to reach the shore, but the horse fell, and both the men were thrown into the stream—the younger was drowned—the elder seized the top of a tree, in which he established himself till morning. Meanwhile the diligence broken from its moorings, began to drift down the stream. The priest, who was in the coupee, now made an attempt to get on the top, and, at the same moment, was seized around the legs by a young man, who was overboard. It was the work of a moment. In the struggle the young man lost his hold, and sunk. The carriage had now reached the centre of the roaring and impetuous Loire, and the poor wretches who clung to it gave up the last hope—but just at that moment, and after they had floated eight hundred yards down the current, an eddy drew them out of the main stream, and they soon lodged between two large trees. They spent the night in that horrible position, and were rescued the next day, after losing six of the thirteen who started from Tours upon the coach. In another instance, a diligence was similarly overtaken by the waters, but the driver managed to swim ashore, went a mile after a boat, in which he could get no one to venture with him, and, returning alone, he saved the whole company, as if by a miracle.

Deeds of wonderful courage and humanity were performed. One man saved eighty persons from drowning, but at last fell by accident from his boat, that he had just filled from an inundated village, and though those whom he had saved made every possible effort to recover him, he was swept away, and lost.'

From the N. O. Picayune.

CAPTURE OF TAMPICO.

Preparation for Its Retention.

By the arrival of the U. S. steamer Mississippi, Com. Perry, at the S. West Pass, news was received in the city yesterday of the capture of Tampico by the United States squadron on the 14th inst. We announced in yesterday morning's edition of the Picayune the departure of the squadron from Anton Lizardo upon this expedition, and before the day was over the success of the enterprise. The fleet sailed under Com. Connor on the 11th and 12th inst. On the 14th Com. Perry crossed the bar with the Spitfire, Vixen, Petrel, Bonita and Reefer, reinforced from the Cumberland, Mississippi, Princeton and St. Mary's. There was no opposition made to the American arms. The town was surrendered unconditionally, the garrison having been previously withdrawn.

The Mississippi sailed immediately for the Balize for troops to garrison the city. In coming hither Com. Perry touched at the Brazos and despatched a lieutenant to Gen. Patterson's camp to obtain troops for the garrison. The Mississippi then came to the Balize for the same object.—We learn from proper sources that about one hundred and fifty men, recruited for the 1st and 3d Infantry, will be despatched immediately for Tampico. A detachment of these troops has already arrived; the remainder are expected to-day or to-morrow. Besides these, four companies of the new regiment of mounted riflemen, under Major Burbridge, will be sent to Tampico as soon as they arrive. They are hourly looked for.

Capt. Hetzel, of the Quartermaster's Department, has been despatched to Baton Rouge for ordinance and munitions, and Capt. Barnard, of the Engineers, will repair to Tampico to superintend the erecting and arming of the necessary defences.

Although the city was taken without the loss of blood, it is manifest that it is not to be surrendered without a struggle before peace is declared. The town is now in the possession of the marines and sailors of the fleet, who cannot be well spared from their ships. As soon as the place is sufficiently garrisoned by land forces, the squadron will proceed to other business. A change has come over the fleet, and we doubt not of its future usefulness. Many of our naval officers regret that Tampico was surrendered without a blow. It is well enough as it is.—We incline to the opinion that the place will become of the utmost consequence to the intended operations upon the interior. The withdrawal of the Mexican garrison is evidence that Santa Anna is making preparations for a demonstration upon a large scale in the direction of San Luis Potosi or Saltillo—more probably at the former.

We append hereunto a list of the officers of the Mississippi:

List of Officers attached to the U. S. Steamer Mississippi, S. W. Pass, Nov. 19, 1846.

M. C. Perry, Commodore.

Henry A. Adams, Commander.

John. C. Carter, First Lieutenant; William A. Parker, Second Lieutenant: Henry P. Robinson, Third Lieutenant; E. C. Anderson, Fourth Acting Lieutent left at Point Isabel, to communicate with the commanding officer at Matamoras.

J. Hogan Brown, Master: Henry Rogers, Acting Master—sent to the U. States with prizes.

L. W. Minor, Surgeon; Washington Sherman, assistant do.

Lewis Warrington, Jr., Purser.

Mark H. Beeches, Professor of Mathematics.

William Lewell, Jr., Chief Engineer.

Alphonse Barbor, Passed Midshipman; Edward Barrett, do—sent home in a prize Francis Gregory, do. Thomas S. Fillebrown, Midshipman; David A. Cheever, do.; Wm. W. Wilkson, do.; Daniel L. Braine, do.

Daniel B. Martin, First Assistant Engineer; Jesse S. Rutherford, 2d do; Daniel Murphy, 2d do; Josh. Hollander, 2d do; M. M. Thompson, 3d do.; James W. King, 3d do.

William Whitehead, Acting Boatswain.

John Martin, Gunner.

Joseph Coxe, Carpenter.

Wm. F. Perry, Captain's Clerk.

George Hutchinson, Purser's Clerk.

Ordinance for Tampico.

We were gratified to learn that Gov. Johnson, as soon as he heard that the Mississippi had arrived at the Balize to procure men and munitions of war for the defence of Tampico, proffered for the use of the United States six 6-pound and three 9-pound brass pieces, together with 100 rounds of ball for each gun, and 50 rounds of grape shot. These guns are ready to go on board ship—have been accepted and will be immediately despatched to Tampico. This is a commendable act of the Executive of Louisiana. The necessity of erecting fortifications at Tampico with expedition is apparent; and the difference in the time required to bring ordinance from the nearest United States depots, and in shipping such as is ready for use at once, might be fatal to the occupation of that important point.—N. O. Picayune.

(New York Express of Friday afternoon.

Major General Scott.

This able head of our Army is now in this city, at the City Hotel, *en route* for the South and seat of war. A report is current that he will leave to-day in the Southerner, for Charleston; but this, we are assured, is a mistake.

Of course nothing definite can be known of the orders under which Gen. Scott is to act, but there seems to be little doubt that his destination is Tampico, and that the reinforcements ordered are to act under him there, for the purpose of effecting a junction with Gen. Taylor at San Luis Potosi. The Government, we suspect, have abandoned the idea of an immediate march from Monterey to San Luis Potosi, not only on account of the distance (340 miles) and the great difficulty of obtaining water on the route, but on account of the necessity, if it is attempted, of doubling or tripling the force under Taylor's command. Tampico, therefore, we presume is to be the line of operations, and Gen. Scott, reinforced by regulars from Gen. Taylor's division, and by Gen. Wool, will probably advance, we believe, from that point to San Luis Potosi, and meet Santa Anna. On this route there is an abundance of water from the river Panuco, and its tributaries, and the distance only 150 miles. It is highly proper that Gen. Scott, outranking Gen. Taylor and Gen. Wool, should be put at the head of this expedition, inasmuch as the co-operation of the three distant divisions will be necessary,—but it is not understood that he is to supersede Gen. Taylor; though he would outrank him by seniority in the same field of operations. After the junction at San Luis Potosi, and the probable capture of the city of Vera Cruz, it is probable that if peace is not made, a serious effort will be made upon the city of Mexico.

A few days ago, it is stated, the President and War Secretary sent for General Scott to consult with him and receive his plan of operations, under the present exigencies of the war. He detailed them, they were accepted, and he was given a *carte blanche* for their execution, in person, if he chose. The War Department, we have every reason to believe, acknowledges itself under the greatest obligations to General Scott for the efficient services he has rendered, in the conduct of the war—the lines of his march, the apportionment of the troops, the points of attack, and the arrangement for supplies of the several detachments of the army of occupation and invasion. And it is said to be the express wish of General Taylor that Gen. Scott should take the command. There is the most cordial good feeling between the two officers. We are glad to see, even at this late day, that a plan for a campaign is set forth, which can meet with some approbation from the country.

Persons acquainted with the entire subject, are of opinion that despatching so many troops as were sent by Government to Santa Fe was wholly unnecessary; that it was needless to order Kearney across the mountains and deserts to California; that the expedition to Chihuahua has no object, and can obtain no object of the least value; and finally, that pushing on to Monterey was equally unwise. Their opinion is that one thousand men only should have been sent to Santa Fe; that two thousand should have been left to garrison the Rio Grande; and that the weight of our forces should have been concentrated for a blow at the Mexican capital, either through Tampico or Vera Cruz, and probably by the last

Under such an arrangement, it is believed that the war would by this time be pretty nearly over, by a treaty enforced from Mexico and granting us all that we ought to ask, or can reasonably or wisely desire.

The war, as it has been managed, will take at least double the time—waste double the treasure—and spill vastly more blood than would have been necessary by taking the course which seems most obviously best.

What the particular object of General Scott and his staff is in visiting this city, we are not informed. It is not improbable that preparations and consultations are making for transports, as well as for the proper organization for the volunteers from the North.

THE WAR—MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

☞ The Washington Fountain learns from the "very best authority, that all idea of a peace with the Mexicans upon the present plan of operations has been utterly abandoned by the government—that it has been determined to take at all hazards the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, and to occupy it and the port of Vera Cruz until our stubborn enemy shall be reduced to submission—that Tampico, Mazatlan, Alvarado, Tobasco, Campeachy, and every other Mexican port at which trade can be carried on, is to be seized and held by our forces—that Gen. Taylor has been entrusted with full power and positive orders to harass and destroy the enemy in every possible way, and so soon as the new reinforcements, which are to be increased immediately to the utmost point allowed by law, shall reach the scene of operations, to march to the city of Mexico—that no quarter, consistent with the rules of civilized warfare, is to be given hereafter to the enemy until he sues for peace, and shall make restitution for the entire expenses of the war; and finally Gen. Scott is to be sent to the seat of war, (invested with the largest discretion,) to direct the operations of the Army of Invasion."

In addition, we find the following in the Baltimore American:

"Some important conversations of a semi-official character have recently been held in the Executive Mansion and Executive Departments, growing out of our relations with Mexico. Several interesting communications were made and conclusions arrived at on Saturday evening. Most of those present were officers of the Navy, but among those who were not was Gen. Scott. The joint advice wisely given and well received, I believe, was that there should be all possible vigor imparted both to the operations of the Army and Navy, and as far as possible, that the one should aid and sustain the other. The failures of the two attacks upon Alvarado, and the consequences of these reverses, have put more public spirit into the counsels of the Government than the combined victories by the land forces from May to September. The most important determination aimed at is to send more vessels and vessels of more power to the Gulf.—A ship of the line will be on the ground as early as practicable."

The Cholera.—A London letter, published in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, says—

I told you a few weeks back, on the authority of the celebrated Dr. Ryan, that the Asiatic Cholera was silently, slowly, but surely approaching Europe. The accounts which you received by the last steamer, showed this sinuous and fatal progress from Scinde, in British India, unto Persia, where it struck down prince and peasant, the latter in vast numbers.—It is now hovering over the frontiers of Russia and Turkey; making frightful ravages, and stealthily moving onwards, defying check or control. The British government are going to send a medical commission into Turkey and Russia, to examine the cases and report upon the pestilence, to the Privy Council, which is now the organized board of health for the whole country. Should the scourge arrive in Europe, it will prove an awful visitation, particularly when forming a junction with the murrain now affecting cattle, and the disease extirpating the potato.

☞ A letter-writer for the Baltimore American says that there is a model of San Juan d'Ulloa in the office of the Chief Engineer Department. It is a very thorough piece of work, and seems to have brought all who have examined it to the conclusion that it would be almost a wanton waste of life to attempt to take the Castle. There is a competent scientific as well as numerical force within, to defend it, and the artificial means of defence are, among many other things, no less than two hundred and four mounted guns, some of them of the heaviest calibre, and many of them directed by skilful French officers. It was never so strongly defended before as at present, and is a complete Gibraltar. It might be taken, but it would be trifling with life to attempt it.

Sheep Trade.—The Pittsburgh Gazette says:—A large operation is going on in an adjoining county in Ohio, in the way of slaughtering Sheep, feeding Hogs with the offal, rendering the carcass into Tallow, curing the Hams for market and preparing the Pelts in a merchantable manner for market. Last season about 20,000 Sheep were thus "manufactured." This year 1000 Hogs are being fattened from the offal at one establishment.

GEN. GAINES.—It having been stated that this distinguished officer was confined to his bed in New York, by a pulmonary complaint, his physician, Dr. Bacon, has thought proper to correct the report. He says:—Gen. Gaines is in perfect health, and has not been confined to his bed by sickness within the last ten years; nor has he "lost a single ration" during that period from indisposition, or from any cause but the want of time to eat it.

Trade in New York.

The New York Express, in its review of business affairs for the last week, says:

"It is estimated that there are over three hundred thousand bushels of grain and one hundred thousand barrels of flour, besides cotton and various other merchandise purchased and in store, waiting for vessels. This is an unexampled state of things, causing great embarrassments and a decided injury to holders. At this particular season, just previous to the closing of navigation, a vast amount of property is arriving, a portion of which is forced into market at a moment when exporters cannot take it. The loss in the decline of prices must fall heavily on the owners of produce. The injury to the proprietor is not wholly lost to the country, the ship owner as well as the proprietors of all the internal transportation companies, and coasting craft, are realizing a rich reward for their labors. The mercantile community are in a very healthy state.—Money is easy, and no failures have taken place.

A French Consul Imprisoned.

The Mexican advices received per the "Midas," at New Orleans, state that Monsieur Gasquet, French Consul at Monterey, California, had been imprisoned by the U. States authorities at that port, because he had protested against the occupation of California by the United States. The imprisonment is said to have taken place on the 29th of September, and that an English vessel immediately sailed to the Marquesas Islands, to inform the French admiral on that station of the occurrence.

Caleb Haines.—There died on the 11th inst. in East Nottingham township, Chester county, an aged citizen, Caleb Haines, father of Townsend Haines; Esq. at the age of 92 years and 5 months.—The deceased was one of the oldest inhabitants of the county, and within his recollection a large portion of the county of Chester was a howling wilderness. He belonged to a family of long livers—he has two surviving brothers, one Jesse, aged 90—the other Elisha, age 88. His brother Isaac died in his 85th year—his sister Ellen in her 90th year.

INDIAN WAR.

The intelligence recently received from different sections of the frontier, says the Houston (Texas) Telegraph, indicates but too plainly that another Indian war is about to be kindled with several of the prairie tribes. The Wichitas have commenced hostilities in Fannin county, on the extreme northern frontier, and the Waccos and Jonies have also showed symptoms of hostility. The Towaccanies and the northern bands will probably soon be found acting in concert with these treacherous tribes.

The Baltimore Flour Market suffered another decline on Wednesday. There were large operations at $4,75, a decline of 25 cents per barrel. Wheat has also declined, and is dull at 90 a 98 cts. Corn has also declined to 50 cents for new white and yellow.

A story is current in the city to this effect: A Lawyer—at least he called himself one—recently rented a house in this city, and had it furnished on credit from top to bottom. He had not been in it more than three days, when he caused the furniture and fixins to be taken to an auction store, where he obtained an advance on them and then sloped.—Pitts. Gaz.

Rail Road Iron.

The South Trenton Iron Works have contracted to make nine thousand tons, the Trenton Gazette says, for the New York and Michigan roads, in the year commencing the 1st of December next, and will probably have a surplus of two hundred tons a month for sale. This will make an aggregate of eleven thousand four hundred tons.

The St. Helena, which left yesterday for New Orleans, took seven or eight twelve pound field pieces, one of the Iron barges by Messrs. Knap & Totten, and various other articles of material of war, for the army.—Pitts. Gaz.

The Randolph Slaves, some 400 in number, who were prevented by the mob from settling upon their own lands in Ohio, have been better accommodated by the people of the adjoining county—where they have been distributed among families who are teaching them to read, and training them to habits of industry and frugality.

Land Sunk.—The Auburn (N. Y.) Advertiser, learns from a note from a respectable citizen of Ledyard, that four or five acres of land on the farm of Mr. Henry Chase, Jr., on the east bank of Cayuga Lake, and near the line of Ledyard and Genoa, sunk a few days since and has since disappeared.

The steamer *Albatross* arrived at New Orleans on the 21st ultimo with one hundred and ten recruits from Newport Barracks (Ky.) for the 3d infantry, under command of Capt. W. H. Gordon and Lieut. J. N. Ward. They will forthwith proceed to their destination, Tampico.

☞ The New York Tribune learns from Washington that Senator Benton has given in his adhesion to the administration; the condition of the new bargain being that his son-in-law, Lieut. Colonel Fremont, shall be appointed Governor of California. No loss.

Somerset Lyceum,

Will meet at the Lyceum room on Friday evening next, at 6 o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Should the Wife be allowed to hold property independently of the Husband.

Essayist, A. Steck, — Declaimer, A. J. Ogle,

A. H. COFFROTH, Sec'y.

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$4 50 a 5 00
Wheat,	per bushel,	80 a 0 90
Rye,	"	50 a 0 60
Corn,	"	50 a 0 60
Oats,	"	30 a 0 35
Potatoes	"	00 a 0 37
Apples,	"	0 00 a 0 00
" dried	"	50 75
Peaches dried	"	0 75 a 1 00
Butter,	per pound,	00 a 0 00
Beef,	"	4 a 0 5
Veal,	"	5 a 0 6
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs,	"	15 a 0 16
Stone Coal.	per bushel,	7 0 9

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	$3 50 a $ 3 62
Wheat	0 60 a 0 69
Rye	32 a 34
Corn	33 a 35
Oats	0 a 25
Barley,	33 a 40
Bacon, hams, per lb	5 a 6
Pork	00 a 00
Lard,	6 a 7
Tallow, rendered	6 a 00
" rough	4 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	7 a 8
" roll,	9 a 10
Cheese Western Reserve	6 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 10
Apples green, per barrel,	75 a 1 50
" dried per bushel,	45 a 50
Peaches,	1 20 a 1 25
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	40 a 44
Seeds, Clover	$ 25 a 3 50
" Timothy	1 25 a 1 37
" Flaxseed	75 a 0 00
Wool	16 a 26

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	25
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	½
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	1½
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	2
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	par
Bank of Middleton,	1½
Carlisle Bank	1½
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	par
Doylestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmer's & Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	1½
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1½
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	1½
Wyoming Bank	1½
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts., Mer. and Mani's B	1 par
Issued by solvent Banks	2

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	1½
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	"
Columbus	"
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	"
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Scioto	2
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	1½
Farmers Bank Canton	50
Urbana	45

Virginia,

Eastern solvent banks	1
Wheeling and Branches,	"

Indiana.

State Bank and branches,	2
State Scrip, $5's	2

Illinois.

State Bank	50 | Shawnetown —

Missouri.

State bank	2

Tennessee.

Memphis	3 | Other solvent banks 3

North Carolina.

All solvent banks	2

South Carolina,

All solvent banks	2

New England,

New England	1

New York.

New York city par	| Other banks 1

Maryland.

Baltimore par	— Other banks 1

Kentucky,

All solvent Banks	1

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1846.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention, to be composed of Delegates from the City of Philadelphia & the several counties equal to their representation in the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, will be held at Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, the **9th** day of MARCH NEXT, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner to be supported by the Whigs and the friends of the Protective Policy at the next ensuing election, and to transact such other business as may may be deemed important to the success of the Whig cause.

J. P. SANDERSON,
SAMUEL D. KARNS,
JOSEPH KONIGMACHER,
MORTON McMICHAEL,
GEORGE ERETY,
H. JONES BROOKE,
THEO. D. COCHRAN,
JAMES FOX,
JAMES MARTIN,
WILLIAM BUTLER,
J. J. SLOCUM,
JOHN R. EDIE,
EDWARD COWAN,
JOHN B. JOHNSON,
WM. J. HOWARD,
Whig State Committee.

The first duty of Congress.

Immediately upon assembling, Congress ought to make ample provision for prosecuting the war to a speedy and successful issue. A large force ought to be at once ordered out to assail Mexico both on land and by water. This will have to be done at all events before the enemy can be brought to sue for peace, and the sooner it is done the better will it be for the nation. By striking the blow at once, much treasure and many valuable lives may be saved. There will be no difficulty in raising either men or supplies.—Our people are ready for fight, and the resources of the country are abundant. It matters not now whether, in bringing on the war, the Administration acted wisely or otherwise; whether it was actuated by a desire to promote the national welfare, or by the more narrow one of advancing the interests of the South; the nation is involved in the war and will have to fight it out. Delay will only increase present difficulties; prompt action will soon obviate them. Increase the pay of soldiers from seven dollars per month to twelve dollars or more, and in less than six weeks you will be able to raise a volunteer force sufficient to overrun all Mexico. We want no unnecessary expenditure, but on the contrary desire to see the war prosecuted with vigor, as the surest way of saving money. Our forces in Mexico acquitted themselves gallantly, but they need strong reinforcements before it will be prudent for them to advance much farther. Let these be promptly granted, and soon the war will be at an end.

State Convention.

We publish above a call issued by the State Central Committee for the holding of a Whig State Convention, at Harrisburg, on the 9th of March next, to nominate a candidate for Governor &c. The city and county of Philadelphia and some of the counties in the interior, have already appointed delegates, and, from the interest manifested by the friends of the several gentlemen whose names have been suggested as candidates, it is to be presumed that every county in the State will be fully represented in the Convention.

Major General Scott.

Major General SCOTT has at length been ordered to Mexico, to take command of the troops destined for Tampico, and afterwards to join General TAYLOR at San Luis Potosi, where seniority of rank will give him the command of the army.

We are gratified to notice this evidence of the intention on the part of the Administration to prosecute the war with becoming vigor. Gen. Scott, it is said, is invested with large discretionary powers, to be exercised as circumstances and his own judgment may dictate.

Fighting Quakers.

One of the most gallant officers of the Revolution was Gen. Green: and not less so was Gen. Brown, of the late War.—Though the one was a GREEN Quaker and the other a BROWN one, both were true *blue*.

☞A party of deer hunters near the wind-gap, says the Trenton State Gazette, lately killed fifteen deer in one day.

☞A correspondent of the Boston Post mentions this curious fact:—The grounds upon which the city of Troy, in the State of New York, now stands, embracing some 500 acres, were rented in 1720 to D. Van Derhayden at three bushels and three pecks of wheat and four fat fowls per annum. What changes a century may bring forth!

☞A tribe of white Indians are said to have been discovered in a valley among the Sierra de los Mimbros, near the river Gila, in Mexico. They number about 800, and are supposed to be descendants of that people which built the ancient cities of Mexico and Yucatan.

☞As-Shaw-E-Quam, (Singing-Bird) widow of the distinguished war-chief Black Hawk, died recently on Kansas river, aged eighty-five years.

☞It is rumored that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Fa l-road Comp n had abandoned all idea of constructing the contemplated road to the Maryland line, probably for want of adequate funds.

MOUNT SAVAGE WORKS.

The Mount Savage Company, it is said, have suspended operations. If it be so, the effects will be seriously felt by the farmers of our county, who for several years past always found at Mount Savage a good market for their surplus produce.

AN EXPRESS!

We understand that arrangements have been made to carry the President's Message by Express from Cumberland to to Pittsburgh, via Somerset.

☞At St. Pierre, Newfoundland, recently, thirty or forty houses were laid in ruins and a number of persons wounded by the explosion of a powder magazine, occasioned by an incendiary, who had intended to destroy the town and who perished in the attempt.

NEW TOWNSHIP.—A new township has been erected out of parts of Somerset and Milford, called JEFFERSON.

HIGH WATER.—On Thursday last, the small streams in this vicinity were as high, of not higher, than they had been at any time within the last year.

☞The services of six companies of volunteers in Philadelphia and two in Pittsburgh have been accepted by the Governor. We have not learned what others have been selected to make out the complement.

We learn that Commander CARPENDER, late of the United States brig Truxton, who, with his officers, was exchanged for Gen. VEGA and suite, has arrived at Norfolk.

Speculations on the Mexican War.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, November 26.

General SCOTT said, a while ago, that he never would be called upon for active service in the Mexican war until the Government is in a strait, and General Scott has been called upon for aid. It is the opinion of military men, and among others of General Taylor himself, that the whole of the Monterey demonstration, from beginning to end, was wrong; that no benefit, corresponding with its cost in life and treasure, has been obtained; that the original design of pushing General Taylor forward to San Luis, by this route was utterly absurd; that General Taylor never had either the force or the supplies necessary for such an enterprise; that it has been abandoned at the suggestion of General Taylor, and that an entirely new plan of the war has been or must be adopted.

General TAYLOR, before he marched from Matamoras, told Major Forsyth that he did not know what was the object of the movement he was ordered to make, and that, if the design was to go to San Luis or the city of Mexico, Tampico was the point from which the movement shoud be made.

General TAYLOR has no doubt, expressed the same opinions in his correspondence with the Government. After a long pause, therefore, the Government has adopted what the Union properly called a "new organization," and a different plan of operations, and has been compelled to ask the aid of General Scott.

In regard to the Mexican war, it has not yet been made known, nor in any way appeared, what is its true object.—We are left to believe that the Administratistration have no definite object, any more than a mature plan for effecting it.

A portion of the Western and Southern people consider the object to be territorial acquisition—conquest—and approve of it. Some of the Southern politicians as a means of extending Southern territory and influence, and restoring to them the sceptre of Federal dominion.

The terms upon which this Government is prepared to make peace are entirely a matter of conjecture, and are probably yet to be decided upon. But if the Mexican Congress, which is now about to assemble, shows a disposition to meet our proposals, which are to be submitted to it, it must follow that this Government will be bound to enter into a treaty upon equitable terms, instead of demanding half of their territory.

WHET AND FLOUR.

The New York Tribune says,—"By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of the last year, shows an excess equal to 829,062 bbls of flour.

☞We regret to learn that Mr. Thos. Henderson of Dunbar Township had his New Brick House, Grain, Pork, and in fact almost everything about his premises burnt up on Tuesday 24th ult. The fire caught in the shavings while the workmen were at dinner, and so sudden was the conflagration that they had no time to save anything. Mr. H. lost all his clothes even the shirt on his back was almost burnt off in attempting to recover property from the flames.—Uniontown Dem. & Rev.

LAW NOTICE.

J. F. COX & JOS. J. STUTZMAN have formed a copartnership in the Law, in the county of Somerset. All business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention. Office in Snyder's new brick building near the diamond.

Dec. 8 1846.

Valuable Property.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being disposed to remove from Somerset, offers for sale the House and Lot, occupied by him situate on the north west corner of the Diamond in the Borough of Somerset. The House is large—the front building being 66 by 35 feet, and the back building 40 by 20, both two stories high, built with brick and well finished, with a fine cellar under the whole—there is a good

FRAME BARN,

Carriage House and Wood shed—also a good Brick Smoke and Wash House, with a good well of water and cistern on the premises, also a fine Garden with a variety of choice fruit trees & shrubbery—this property is admirably adapted for a comfortable residence, as well as for any kind of public business, and is unsurpassed by any property in the place.

—ALSO—

A meadow lot containing 12½ acres, together with a 20 acre clover lot adjoining; and several other out lots all adjoining the borough.

—ALSO—

Two tracts of unimproved land, containing 400 acres each, situate in Somerset township.

The terms will be liberal.

☞If the above property is not disposed of, it will be for rent from the 1st of April next.

J. L. SNYDER.

Dec. 8, 1846.

LAST AND FINAL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber once more earnestly requests all persons having unsettled accounts with him, to call and discharge them or at least, close them by note before the *first day of Febuary next*—being desirous to remove—and having already given several calls, which have been to a great measure unheeded, he trusts that those persons who fail to attend to this *last notice*, will not complain should they receive a "*different kind of call*," after the expiration of the above time, as the accounts must and shall be closed. J. L. SNYDER.

Dec. 8, 1846.

Many of my *GOODS* on hand, will be sold at *Cost for Cash*, some even below that—or I would sell out the *entire stock* on very accomodating terms—and the HOUSE and LOT can be had with the Store if desired. J. L. S.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

21) HAVING ourselves witnessed the beneficial effects of this article on the persons of several of our inhabitants, we hesitate not to commend to all those who have unfortunately lost their hair. We refer such to the certificate of Mr. Holmes.—*Bristol Phœnix.*

"Bristol, R, I., Feb. 16, 1841.

Mr. Bayley—Sir: Having about four years since; thro' disease, lost the hair from the top of my head, and having used many articles recommended to restore it, I was induced, from the recommendation I saw in your "Phœnix," to try Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic. I am now happy to say, that after using three bottles, my head is covered with a fine growth of young and healthy hair. Several of my friends and acquaintances have also used it to their entire satisfaction. I therefore cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering the disagreeable sensation caused by baldness.

JAMES A HOLMES.

The above certificate is from a respectable young man, an overseer in the Steam-Mill, whose statement can be believed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT EVIDENCE FROM THE REV. A. R. MINCKLEY.

Franklin, In., March 19, 1841.

Dr. JAYNE.—Dear Sir: Your medicine has been in nearly every case successful, especially the Expectorant. I have received much benefit from the use of this myself, and one of my nearest neighbors, who had been afflicted from childhood with the Asthma, so severely as nearly to suffocate her during the paroxism, which returned about once a week, has been to all appearance permanently cured. Your's with respect

A R HINCKLEY.

Prepared only by Dr. David Jayne, N. 8 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.

Also by Edward Bevin, Stystown Pa.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Peter Shirer, Sr., late of Sallisbury, Elklick tp., dec'd. having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on the 20th of January next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JOHN SHIRER,
of Elklick tp.
PETER SHIRER,
of Allegany co., Md.

Dec. 8, 1846-6t*

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Geo. Hartzell, dec'd.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the Borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, Pa., on Friday the 15th day of January 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
dec 8. Sheriff.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal repreeatatives of Mathew Pinkerton, dec'd.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the township of Turkeyfoot and county of Somerset Pa., on Saturday the 23th day of January 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his Children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
dec 8· Sheriff.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of John Graham, dec'd.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the Borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, Pa., on Saturday the 16th day of January 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.
dec 8, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Sanner, dec'd.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceasen, in Milford township, Somerset county, on Saturday the 30th day of January 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said dec'd, to and among his children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are requested to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
dec 8. 1846. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry, at the public square in Somerset on Tuesday the 14th day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following Real estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim, of Joseph Mason of, in, and to a certain

PLANTATION

or tract of land, situate in Shade township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 395 acres more or less, about 120 acres cleared and about 20 acres in meadow; adjoining lands of David Rodgers, John Paul, Jesse Berkepile, John Fry, jr. and others; on which are erected a log dwelling house and barn and stable, with the appertenances—as the property of said Joseph Mason, at the suit of Samuel Hunter.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Somerset
Dec. 8, 1846.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the Somerset and Bedford turnpike Road Company will take notice that an election will be held at the house of James Philson, in Allegheny township on the 4th day of January next, to elect one President six Managers and a Treasurer to conduct the affairs of said Company the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN KIMMEL.
Dec. 1, 1856. Prest.

Also a dividend was declared on the 16th of this month, at two per cent in the afore, said company to be paid by the Treasurer of said Company.

B. K.

Dec. 1, 1846.

Orphans' Court Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of Public Vendue or outcry on the premises, on *Friday the 25th day of December* next, (1846) the following Real Estate late the property of Jacob Huffman, deceased, viz:—A certain Tract or

PLANTATION

of land, situate in Jenner township, containing 317 acres and allowance, more or less, adjoining lands of David Simpson, Jacob Boyers, Conrad Keyser, John Hoffman and others, with upwards of 100 acres of clear land, on which are erected a large

Two Story House

and a one story house and a large Stone Bank Barn, with other improvements.

TERMS:—One third in hand, and the balance in six annual payments, without interest, to be secured by Judgment bonds and Mortgage.

Attendance will be given by William Risheberger and John Hoffman administrator's of the estate of said deceased.

By the court,
W. H. PICKING,
nov 24. Clerk.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at sale by public outcry, on Christmas day, 25th December next, the following real property belonging to the estate of Maj. George Graham, late of Stoystown, Somerset county, deceased, viz:

No. 1.

The well known Tavern stand for many years kept by deceased, on the North side of Main street in Stoystown aforesaid, being a large two-story frame and weatherboarded building with good and convenient outhouses on the same lot, and also an excellent meadow lot of 13 acres, large barn and stabling on the opposite side of the street.

No. 2.

One small house and lot of one acre situate on Main cross street near the Public school house in said borough, and now in the occupancy of John Leberknight.

No. 3.

A large plantation or tract of land situate near Stoystown on both sides of the road leading to Somerset, containing about 400 acres, of which nearly 300 acres are cleared and under fence, with a two-story log house and large

Barn

thereon erected, now in the possession of William Waugh and Samuel Weisinger.

The above farm will be divided into two or three parts, if necessary, to suit purchasers, or if desired part of it may be divided into lots of 20 or

30 acres each.

The sale will be held at the Tavern House now kept by Allison Loughrey, and will be countinued until all is sold, when and where the terms, which will be reasonable, will be made known.

SAMUEL KIMMEL,
Administrator cum testamento annexo of
nov10 George Graham, dec'd

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has received from the Eastern cities, and is now opening at his store North East corner of the Diamond, a very large and general assortment of Goods suitable for the FALL AND WINTER SEASONS, among which are French and English Cloths of various colors. Also Tweeds, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Tarleton and Cord'a Cloths for Ladies dresses.

ALSO, Cashmeres, Alpacas,

Muslin de laines, Calicoes of all qualities from 4 to 25 cents per yard, Muslins from 4 to 10 cts, Silk and Thread Lace, Silk Gloves of a superior quality for ladies and gentlemen, together with a fine assortment of HARDWARE,

Queensware, Groceries, &c.

Boots and shoes of all kinds and very low. Weavers Reeds of very superior quality.

All which will be sold on as cheap and accomodating terms, as they can be had west of the Allegheny Mountains.

M. TREDWELL.

Somerset, sept 22, 1846.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

IN purpsuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of Public Vendue or or Outcry on the premises, on Friday the 1st day of January next, (1847,) the following Real Estate, late the property of Jacob Moses dec'd. viz:—

No. 1. A certain of tract of land Situate in Shade township, Somerset county, adjoining lands of Joseph Ling, Frederick Coleman, John Stump and others; containing 50½ acres more or less, 100 acres cleared, with a hewn log house and barn thereon erected.

No. 2. Also another tract —adjoining the first described tract in same township, containing 25 acres with no improvements thereon.

TERMS—No. 1, containing 200 acres—one third of the purchase money to be paid in hand and the balance in annual instalments of one hundred and fifty dollars, without interest, to be secured by Judgment Bonds.

No. 2, containing 25 acres to be cash.

Attendance will be given by Jacob Moses and Abraham Moses, administrators of the said dec'd.

By the Court,
W. H PICKING,
Dec. 1. Clerk.

NEW DRUG AND

MEDICINE STORE IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,

which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW

THIS WAY!

HATS! HATS!

Cheap, Good and Fashionable.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the HATTING BUSINESS.

in all its branches, at his old stand on main street, in the borough of Somerset, where he keeps constantly on hand a supply of HATS of his own manufacture, made of the best materials and in every variety of style—embracing.

Fur, Nutria, Russia, Cassimer

AND

WOOL HATS.

Country Dealers will be supplied with any quantity they may desire for retail, on short notice and at moderate prices; and customers can at all times either have a choice from among the stock on hand, or have their hats made to order, of any

QUALITY OR STYLE.

From his long experience in the business and a determination to sell cheap, and at the same time also that his hats shall not be excelled by those of any other establishment here or elsewhere, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope that he shall continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞CAUTION.☜

The subscriber understands that some persons have been selling hats as having been manufactured by him, which are made elsewhere—and he therefore cautions the public against purchasing any as his make, which have not the words "John C. Kurtz, Main street, Somerset, Pa.," on the tip.

Furs and approved country produce taken in exchange for hats.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

sep8 JOHN C. KURTZ.

STRAUB'S PATENT

FLAME ENCIRCLED OVEN

COOKING STOVE.

THIS Stove combines all that is valuable in existing Cooking Stoves with certain improvements peculiar to itself. It is constructed upon a new and entirely distinct principle truly philosophical, so as to pass the flue entirely round the oven, thus making it enveloped or *flame encircled*, without impairing the necessary draught of the stove. This method of thus passing twice round, once over and once under the oven, is the secret of its great economy in the use of fuel, while the enlargement of the air chamber affords increased space for the rarefaction of air and compensates for the usual disadvantages of a circular draught, It bakes, rossts, and boils, easier and better than any Stove yet offered to the public, with the advantage over most of them of saving one half the fuel. It is superior to the "Queen of the West," "Buck's Patent," "Eclipse" or "Hathaways Patent," for the following reasons: In these Stoves the upper side of the oven is dependant for heat and can have from no other source than what radiates through the plate on which the fire is made. If the ashes be lifted clean, too much heat will radiate and burn the bread on the upper side, if too much ashes be left, the bread will not bake on the upper side. Of this defect all good cooks complain. This Stove is entirely free of this objection, the oven always heating exactly alike top and bottom, and ends. Many buy the Premium or step stove and others of similar model. These Stoves consume much fuel, for first the fire chamber is too deep, the pots &c., are too high above the fire. Second when using the oven, all the heat which passes off under the oven being one half, never comes in contact with the boiling utensils, passes off into the pipe and is lost. Also our Stove is so arranged with a bank or elevation in the fire chamber as to ensure the use of the flame upon the forward part of the Stove first, and it then passes back afterward heating all alike whereas Stoves like the Hathaway, having an over chamber, allow too wide a range for the flame without sufficient concentration.

We manufacture two sizes of this Stove at the Eagle Foundry in Berlin Somerset county, Pa. For the larger size most of the pots commonly used in the kitchen will answer.

Always on hand, a complete assortment of PLOUGHS, with PLOUGH CASTINGS of great variety. HOLLOW WARE of superior material and finish, comprising every thing in that line. CASTINGS on hand, and made to order, on the most reasonable terms.

HOUSER & BERKEY.

Berlin, Oct. 13 1846-3m.

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality just printed and now for sale AT THIS OFFICE.

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2.50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearagesare paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

POETRY.

THE IDLE BOYS.

Hardly a hundred years have passed
Since I was as gay as you,
When earth was ever green to me,
And skies were ever blue;
And I loved the summer brook,
And the forest's autumn hue.

But, time, that brings some change to all,
Hath wrought much change with me;
And in many things I am much unlike
The boy I used to be,
When years ago, I loved to play
Beneath the spreading tree.

Cares have not overshadowed me,
Nor sorrow been my lot;
And I have spent some pleasant hours
Too bright to be forgot;
And forged strong chains, that bind me to
This dim and earthly spot.

My best and earliest friend is dead,
Untouched by stain of sin;
But they still live, whose memories
Light up a LOVE within—
Hope lives, and holds the laurel out
That I would die to win!

For a wide future is before—
My heart beats light for fame;
And I have learned to breathe with love
The music of her name,
Writ on the tablets of my heart
In syllables of flame.

Oh! little thought have ye of all
That comes in after years,
To stir the spirit with a spell
Of changing hopes and fears—
To ruin all the fancy work
That dreaming boyhood rears!

Play, while the glad hours sparkle by
Like the bubbles of a stream,
Play on!—the world may be to you
All that it now may seem;
Love may not be a phantasy,
Nor fame an idle dream!

FROM SALT RIVER, DIRECT.

We find the following capital article in the Hollydaysburg *Democratic Standard*:

HEADDE WATTLRS OF YE SAYLT,
October ye 26, 1846.

Deere Freynds: After a boysterous passayge up ye roughe and stormy billows of ye farre-faymed Saylt, we are now sayfly landded and I will procede to givve you all ye particulares worthey of note.

Earley on ye morninge of ye 12th instante, we werre informedded thatte we muste "go up," and no mystake: so accordynglie we putte ye beste fayce on ye mattere, and prepayred to cotte styck forthewythe. Some of ye Keystonne deligaytionne who hadde ye elyphant didde notte like ye tryppe muche, butte I was surre thatte ye noveylte of ye thinge would partly recompence me for ye privationns I knewe I muste indurre. On ye 16th we werre mette atte ye moathe of ye turbulente ryver bye large delegaytions fromme Maine and Marylannde, ye ship was soone freyted, ye sayls sette, ye anchorre hoysted, and we were soone stemming itte uppe ye turbulente and swollene Saylt. Ye nexte daye we were overrtakyinge bye a largge highe pressure steamme boat callede ye Ohyo, loadded withe ye Buckeyye delegation, commanded bye exx governor Todd, bounde for ye samme porte. We sayled inne compayne, and inne a fewe dayes we reacheid oure destinaytion. Ye coones hadde hearde ye newes, and were readye to givve us a receptyone, and as soone as we nearedd ye wharffe, we seen ye grannde assemblayge, and theye immedyatelye commenced synginge—

"Ha! ha! ha! such a nomynee,
As Jimmey Polke of Tenneessee."

Ye Whigge mynstrels of ye campayne o '46 ledde offe choorus, and ye hymme was givenn outte by ye gratte embodyment himselffe, from ye booke withe ye 'yaller kiver,' as he wass seatedd onn ye toppe of an emptye cyder barrelle. Ye landings is a most dangerous placce, whicch accounties fore effortes of ye Whiggies to get ye Ryver and Harborr bille passede ye last session. Theye wille never make anye imprevoments withe theirr owne moneye, evenn if theye alonne are to be benefytted bye themme. Ye whole countrye lookes damme desolayte—and duringe all ye tyme ye Whiggies have occupyed ye playce as a coloney they havve donne nothynge towards immprovyng ye countrye, exceppt buildd a couple of logge cabbins. Theye weyre profuse in theyre welcommes, ande somme of themme evenn spoke of leavynge. Poore fellows! theye are doomed to tayk up ther permanent abode here, and theye mighte as well submitte withe a goode grayce.

Ye shippe has beene hauled uppe for repayres, and wille notte sayle againne for a yeare, whenne the Democracey wille returne homme—especyalley a chylde about me syze wille showe a strayt coatte tayle to the inhabytants of theese barrene, God-forsakyne Whigge "retyrementes to prayvatte lyffe." Yourse, as well as can bee expectid.

O. K. CHAPMAN.

GUN COTTON SUPERSEDED.

Mr. George Turner, of Leeds, England has discovered an explosive compound cheaper than that from cotton. Instead of cotton he uses SAWDUST, or any fibrous vegetable matter, which he immerses from eight to ten minutes in equal measure of nitric acid, specific gravity one and a half, and of common oil of vitrol. A slight increase of the latter increases the rapidity of combustion. With this prepared sawdust Mr. Turner discharged a pocket pistol, loaded with ball, with equal force to that of gunpowder. Weight for weight, he thinks the sawdust will prove the better projectile."

MORE OF "FREE TRADE."

The New York Tribune of Saturday says:—"Among the bills found by the Grand Jury yesterday, we understand, was one against Mr. Danl. E. Sickels, Member of Assembly elect, for Stealing. Also, one against Michael Walsh, another Member elect, for Libel. We have not heard that any other Members of the Delegation have had bills found against them at this term as yet."

This is a "great country!"

☞ The Union says:—"A friend in Virginia *congratulates* us upon the *defeat* we have sustained in Ohio, Pennsylvania &c." This reminds the Alexandia Gazette of a man, who on being asked after the health of his wife, replied, "She is dead, *I thank you.*"

A LOCOFOCO REGION.

The Louisville Journal thus gives up a section of the country to the Locofocos:

The country lying round the head waters of Salt river has become the most unmitigated Locofoco stronghold in the Union. Whatever other victories the Whigs may achieve, it is pretty certain that they will never again have a majority there.

STATUE OF HENRY CLAY.—Mr. Hart the Sculptor, will go to Italy in the Spring for the purpose of executing the statue which is to be erected by the ladies of Virginia.

The Journal of Commerce states that the new Constitution has been adopted in the State of New York by a majority of near 100,000, and that Negro Suffrage is rejected by a majority of about 4 to 1.

JAYNE'S MEDICINE.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

19) THE following letter from Dr. Brigham, of Lowell, Mass., but speaks the uniform language of hundreds of other Physicians, who have tried, and therefore know how to appreciate Jayne's Expectorant.

LOWELL, Mass. Jan. 27, 1844.

Dr. David Jayne:

Dear Sir.—I have used your medicinet (so universally known by the name of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT,) in my practise for a number of years, and can most truly say, that I have been more successful in the use of that as a mild, safe and thorough Expetorant, than of any which I have ever used. It is the best for the following obvious reasons. It does not if given in proper doses, occasion a disagreeable nausea. It does not weaken the lungs and prostrate the system, like most other Expectorants in common use, nor does it abate the appetite of the patient, like other nauseating medicines, which have been used by the faculty. In a word it is nearly or quite the thing which has been sought for by many of the faculty for ages gone by.

I remain your's, &c.,
LUTHER BRIGMAM.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

NO. 1.
Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner, COPPER KETTLES. **STOVE PIPE,** and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.
Feb. 17–3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number o *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

JOB PRINTING.

NETLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to premises of the subscriber in Somerset township, in June, a black and white spotted STEER about 2 years old, no ear marks.

The owner is requested to come and prove property pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold as the law directs.

DAVID HUSBAND.

nov. 24.

NEW STORE AND

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the appoaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Wm. H. Picking's.)

His stock embraces all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.

all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains. M. TREDWELL.

Somerset, April 7, '46–1y.

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale the following valuable real estate viz:—

No. 1. a certain tract of land situate in Jenner township, Somerset county, containing about 131 acres, abou 60 acres of clear land of which about 30 acres is in good meadow; on which is erected a new one and a half story frame house, stable and a large frame weatherboarded barn.

No. 2. also another tract of land situate in said township, containg about 87 acres and 74 perches, about 40 acess of clear land, of which about 6 acres is in meadow, whith a 1½ story log house and log stable thereon erected.

No. 3. also another tract of land situate in said township of Jenner, containing about 118 acres, about 25 acres of clear land, of which about 3 acres is in meadow with a small log house thereon erected.

If not sold between this and the first day of April next, it will then be for rent on the shares.

The above lands adjoin Matthew Black, Joseph Haines, Henry S. Picking, George Parker and others, and are situated just at the foot of Laurel Hill, on the Turnpike road. They are of a good quality, a large portion is fine bottom land, and that which is not cleared contains excellent timber.

For terms apply to the subscriber, residing on one of the tracts.

JOHN B. REED.

Sept. 22, '46. 3m.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS
AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attemion to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

February 25, 1845.

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Also constantly on hand, MARBLE GRAVE STONES.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
Somerset, Pa.,
March 5, 1846 1y.

Jayne's Medicine.

DOES NOT REASON AND COMMON SENSE teach us that EXPECTORATION is the most NATURAL as well as the most EFFECTUAL agent in arresting and curing

PULMONARY DISEASES!

Reason says YES, because

OBSTRUCTION

is either immediately or remotely the cause of Inflamation and Catarrhal Fevers, prodncing Croup, Consumption, & Abscesses of the Lungs. Pain and Soreness of the Throat, Breast, Sides, or Shoulders—Bronchuis, exciting mucous and perulent secretions, thereby clogging up the lungs, so as to more or less impede both respiration and the free circulation of the blood, causing Difficulty of Breathing, and

ASTHMA,

Pleurisy, Hoarseness and Loss of Voice, Dropsy of the Heart and Chest, Rupture of Blood Vessels and Bleeding from Throat and Lungs, and

SPITTING OF BLOOD.

To remove this Obstruction, from which all these alarming and dangerous diseases originate, and to produce a radical cure, nothing has ever been found equal to JAYYE'S EXPECTORANT.

It stands unrivalled—It stands pre-eminent—TRY IT, and you will be forced to acknowledge that its virtues HAVE NOT, NOR CANNOT BE OVERRATED; that it stands far above and beyond the reach of competition; that it is the only reasonable, the only natural and the only truly successful method of arresting and curing diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.—This late discovery of Dr. Jayne, awakens the praises of the press in all parts of the country. The fact is, the more the article becomes known, the less peace has the Doctor. A continual stream of bald heads keep pouring into his establishment, who go to bed at night, dream of long and flowing locks, and awake in the morning and find the vision realized. We saw a bewitched damsel a few days since, the curl of whose auburn locks attracted our attention, and for some time we did not recognise an old friend. "Bless us, Maria," said we, "where did you raise that beautiful hair?" "Thank you, sir," said the blushing girl, "You must ask Dr. Jayne." The fact is, that although the Doctor is verging into the "sear and ye low leaf" of life, he understands how to please the ladies.—*Public Ledger.*

18) "IS THIS MEDICINE?" we exclaimed the other day, on tasting some of Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge. It certainly has none of the nauseous flavor, which one associates with the idea of physic. Children consider it quite a treat, and in taking it their palates are gratified, and their health restored at the same time. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge not only destroys worms, but carries off the mucas in which they are imbedded, and effects a radical and permanet cure. Every mother knows the prominent symptons of worms, such as voracity, leanness, fetid breath, grinding of the teeth during sleep, paleness of the lips, itching of the nose, &c, but there is other indicia not so generally recognized. A dry cough, dull eyes, enlargement of the abdomen, and many other symptoms common to other diseases, frequently denote the presence of worms. If their existence is even suspected, the Vermifuge should be administered, because it can do no harm in any case, and may do incalculable good.

JAXNES EXPECTORANT always cures Asthma,—two or three large doses will cure Croup or Hives of children in from 15 minutes' to 1 hour's time. It immediately subdues the violence of whooping cough, and effects a speedy cure. Hundreds who have been given up by their physicians as incurable, with Consumption, Spitting of Blood, and other pulmonary Affections, have been restored to perfect health by it. It never fails in giving relief.

Prepared only by Dr. David Jayne, N. 8 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stystown Pa.

STRAY HEIFFER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Turkeyfoot township, about the last of Octocer, a 2 year old pale red heiffer, a slit in the right ear, and end of the tail white.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold as the law directs.

JOHN R. KING.

not 24.*

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions,
&c.

Important to all those afflicted with diseases of the Lungs and Breasts.

SEVEN THOUSAND CASES *of obstinate pulmonary complaints* CURED IN ONE YEAR!

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF
WILD CHERRY,
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
for Lung Complaints, and all affections of the Respiratory Organs.

Will miracles never cease? More evidence of its surprising Health Restorative virtues!!!

[From Dr. Baker, Springfield, Ky.]

Springfield, Washington co. Ky., May 14, 1845.

Messrs Sanford and Park:

Gents—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In the year 1840 I was taken with an inflamation of the bowels which I labored under for six weeks when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841 I was attacked with a severe cold, which seated itself upon my lungs; and for the space of three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all kinds of medicine and every variety of medical aid without benefit; and I wearied along until the winter of 1844 when I heard of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

My friends persuaded me to give it a fair trial though I had given up all hopes of recovery and had prepared myself for the change of another world. Through their solicitation I was induced to make use of the genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. The effect was truly astonishing. After five years of affliction, pain and suffering; and after having spent four or five hundred dollars to no purpose, and the best and most respectable physicians had proved unavailing, I was soon restored to entire health by the blessing of God and the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

I am now enjoying good health, and such is my altered appearance that I am no longer known when I meet my former acquaintances.

I have gained rapidly in weight and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten more during the last six months than I had eaten five years before.

Considering my case almost a miracle I deem it necessary for the good of the afflicted and a duty I owe to the proprietors and my fellow men (who should know where relief may be had) to make this statement public.

May the blessings of God rest upon the proprietors of so valuable a medicine as Wistar'r Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Yours respectfully,
Wm. H. BAKER.

COUNTERFEITS.

, Those who counterfeit a good medicine for the purpose of adding a few dollars to their pockets are far worse than the manufacturers of spurious coin. For while the latter only rob us of our property the former take property and health and life away. Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is admitted by thousands of disinterested witnesses to have effected the most extraordinary cures of a pulmonary and asthmatic character ever before recorded in the history of medicine.

The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth his praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families in our country.

Such a high stand in public estimation has been attained by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY and refuse with scorn counterfeits and every other article proffered to them as a substitute, so long will cures—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.

, The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the U. States.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by
SANFORD & PARK,
Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.
J. L. SNYDER, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co. Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,
October 20, 1846–1y

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale AT THIS OFFICE

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS. For Sale Here.

DR. S. POSTLETHWAITE,

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office in the building formerly occupied by Charles Ogle, Esq., as a law office.

June 9, 1846.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

AN apprentice to the Hatting Business is wanted by the subscriber in Somerset. Application to be made soon.

oct6 JOHN C. KURTZ.

DR. M'LANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the scin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few o them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects o his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M. D.

☞ OBSERVE—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,
They are also sold by the following agents.
John L. Snyder, Somerset.
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville.
Knable and Vought, Centrevill,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison.
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads.
Edward Bevin, Stoystown.
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

DR. MCLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC
Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr. M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician. Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
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Also for sale by the following agents
JOHN L. SNYDER, Somerset,
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Samuel Kurtz, Somerset,
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury
Charles Krissinger, Berlin,
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross road
Edward Bevin, Stoystown,
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge